

The Daily Herald

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Provo, Utah



Apollo 13

Space Trip Near End

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP)—

The Apollo 13 pilots, four troubled days behind them, coaxed their cold and ailing spaceship homeward toward one final effort—a splashdown in the Pacific Ocean Friday.

Mission control directed the astronauts to give the ship a small thruster jolt at 8:53 a.m. EST this morning to aim the ship precisely at the splashdown target.

The 50-degree chill forced the astronauts, James A. Lovell Jr., Fred W. Haise Jr., and Jack L. Swigert Jr., to don extra underwear and sleep huddled on the floor of their moon lander, the warmest place they had.

On the ground, experts set a tentative schedule for the events of the torrid re-entry and the last dashes of the crew.

The timetable:

7-107 a.m. EST—Six hours before splashdown, the crew makes the command ship's last orbit.

9-23 a.m.—Jettison the crippled service module and attempt to photograph it.

11-25 a.m.—Jettison the lunar lander.

12-53 p.m.—Begin reentry period; altitude 10,000 feet.

BYU Forums

Celebrities Since 1898

By DALE VANATTA

University Staff Writer

(Editor's Note: This is the first article in a University series on famous and noteworthy celebrities.)

One of the oldest institutions BYU can point to in history, Mormon and Deseret, has featured speakers from William Jennings Bryan, aspirant for president in 1896, to Richard M. Nixon when he was vice-president in 1953.

The first mention of these assemblies can be found in the autobiography of John C. Swensen who lived in 1896.

It began during the Polytechnic Society's year of local lecture bureaus established by Brother (Karl G.) Maeser early in the history of the school.

Hold once every two weeks, the lectures featured "prominent people from Utah," though Martin Crawford, distinguished author, Bill Nye, American humorist, and Reverend J. A. Smith, Brigham, the famous divine, also spoke.

It was in 1902 a "regular business program made up of more or less famous men from outside the campus" of a more

1:07 p.m.—Splashdown.

The astronauts were told to make the re-entry in light coveralls, leaving their heavy space suits in storage. All Apollo flights to date have been these so-called light-suits reentries.

Going over the last minute details, Lovell told Mission Control that as soon as he finished maneuvering with the lunar lander, he would be going to sleep. "I'll scramble up and close the LM hatch."

Mission Control approved his recital of the plan but added, "Don't forget to close the command module hatch on your way in."

"I'm already scared that Jack will have it closed before I get up there," Lovell said.

It was one of the few light moments since Monday night's spaceship-clipping accident, plagued by short but apparently adequate supplies of water, oxygen and power.

"We have a lot of work to do because we have an unusual situation," explained William K. "Duke" Shayton, chief of the astronauts. Once reentry procedures are perfected, he said, he would not be concerned about bringing the crew down safely.

To insure that safety, the crew of the

next Apollo flight rehearsed the various proposed plans in specially simulated on the ground, including, for example, a test as to how much work would and what would not.

"We want to get rid of the service module as soon as possible and keep the lunar module as long as possible," Shayton said. "It gets a little sticky at times. But we're going to try to make the re-entry as normal as possible and we're running through a lot of things on the simulator."

The service module—that of the Apollo 13—was the scene of the Monday night explosion that crippled the spaceship and aborted its mission of landing in the lunar highlands. It houses the ruptured oxygen tank, the dead command ship engine and the power-producing fuel cells.

The lunar module, the two-stage upper craft, joined nose to nose with the command ship, has acted as a lifesuit to bring the astronauts home. In electricity, oxygen, water and rockets have stood between the astronauts and disaster.

Until Wednesday they had been using the command ship with its cranked only as a bedroom, but it got too cold to sleep there, and they took the couches and one comfortable floor of the lunar lander. All power was off in the command ship.

"cosmopolitan nature" was formed. According to Swensen, Brigham Young Academy had the oldest lecture course not only in the state of Utah, but in all the western states.

Among the early persons to appear were Helen Keller, Jacob A. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives," Homer Derwent, famous orator, Richmond Pearson Hobson of "Meinime" fame, Eugene V. Debs, labor leader, and Roland Amundson, the man who discovered the South Pole.

During World War II, the forum featured Ida Tarbell of women's rights fame, and music by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, pianist Harold Bauer and Leopold Godowsky, violinist Fritz Kreisler and Maud Powell, and the Minneapolis Bach Society.

At Swensen notes, those "are only a comparative few of the hundreds which we have had during the last 30 years."

Herald R. Clark, after whom a campus building was named, joined Swensen in addressing the speakers and assumed chairmanship of the committee upon Swensen's death.

New Chairman Since the spring of 1966, Dr. LeVar Bateman has served as Chairman of Forum Assemblies.

In recent years, many celebrities have spoken at the assemblies. Prominent names include John F. Kennedy, and other political leaders such as Sen. Everett Dirksen and former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

As far as diversity in speakers go, BYU

has hosted Carlos Romulo, president of the Philippines, Lowell Thomas, a adventurer, Monica Dickens, a child-rearing expert, and the grandson of Winston Churchill, and Maria Von Trapp, who was portrayed in the "Sound of Music" by Julie Andrews.

Entertainers have included, Meredith Willson, writer of "Music Man," Bennett Cerf, writer, and Marian Anderson, Negro opera singer.

Carl Sandburg, poet, William F. Buckley Jr., political analyst, John Galsworthy, poet and critic, Art Buchwald, editor-in-chief, Louis Untermeyer, critic and poet, Paul S. Bose, Nobel prize-winning author, Arthur C. Clarke, British author and Ogden Nash, writer, an prominent speaker in the history field who has addressed the history of the forum.

Devotional speakers have included a large majority of the leaders of The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints. The effect of these speakers and their speeches, for the most part, is "Speeches of the Year."

Kenneth Tate, chairman of Publication Sales, pointed out that the speeches are sold for years afterwards. He cited the 1952 speech given by Sister Emma Ray McKay, wife of the late President David O. McKay, entitled, "The Art Of Rearing Children Peacefully," which has sold over 100,000 copies and is still selling.

Dean Louis F. Wheelwright, chairman of the University Assembly Committee, explains why we have large speakers come.

(Continued on page 4)

BLOWING UP A STORM!

The Army ROTC Band performed Thursday as part of a drill team and band drill display for ROTC Week. The work will end tonight with the 9 p.m. Military Ball in the Wilkinson Center Ballroom. A feature of the evening's activities will be the crowning of the queen of the ball. During the day there will be an Apollo 13 briefing in the Varsity Theater at 2 p.m., and a noon Air Force band performance in the Wilkinson Center West Patio.

Dress Code Gives Reasons

"Many questions (about the reasons for dress standards) can't be answered," Lucille Petty, dean of women, said Wednesday. Dean Petty, along with J. Elliott Cameron, dean of students, and Gary Carter, head of university standards, were quizzed by students as part of a panel sponsored by the Young Democrats.

Responding to a question as to why girls were not allowed to wear pants on campus, she continued, "For the Strength of Youth, a booklet compiled by the Mutual Improvement Association of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and endorsed by the First Presidency of The Church, says pants are not appropriate... I wasn't on the committee which compiled this and I

don't know why [it was included]. (But) this [its inclusion] is not a problem." "I'm working to find a rationale for some of the rules. He said he experienced "discomfort" in dealing with some aspects of standards, but he had to accept them as the policy of the University.

Dean Cameron said he had his own rationale for the standards, but didn't know if it was the same as those of the standards' makers. "As far as I'm concerned, the Church leaders saying it is all that is necessary," he said.

Cameron conceded, however, that "many things which happen on this campus are not by divine authority." Dean Petty agreed by saying that

President Wilkinson "never intends to communicate to you that he has divine authority."

Cameron said he felt BYU standards were "lighter" than Church standards. Praised by some members of the audience, he agreed to use the word "sufficient" rather than "higher."

He said standards were a matter of "avoiding the very appearance of evil."

Dean Petty and dean standards were based on appropriateness rather than modesty.

Stewart Grew Named "Distinguished Prof"

Dr. Stewart L. Grew, a member of the history and political science faculty at BYU for 23 years, has been elevated to the rank of distinguished professor of political science, it was announced today by President Erastus L. Wilkinson.

A reception honoring Dr. Grew will be held Wednesday, April 22, from 7:30 to 10 p.m. in the BYU Alumni House, sponsored by the College of Social Science.

Dr. Grew is only the fourth BYU faculty member to achieve the rank of distinguished professor. The others are: Dr. Tracy Hall, noted physical chemist who was the first man ever to produce a rainbow in a vacuum tube; Dr. Virginia L. Hunsicker, internationally renowned author in home economics; and Dr. Anne K. Romney, former dean of the College of Education and known worldwide as an expert in international and comparative education.

Dr. Grew joined the BYU History and Political Science Dept. in 1947 and was appointed first chairman of the separate Political Science Dept. in 1956, serving until 1961. In the 1950s he also was acting dean of the graduate school. BYU students elected him "Professor of the Year" in 1959.

From 1961 to 1970 he served as director of the BYU Institute of Government Service.

DR. STEWART GREW

Today's A Voting Day Too; Vote!

The Varsity Theater is showing another controversial movie that is drawing over-the-top crowds: The War Game.

Sponsored by the Issues and Controversies Committee, this British documentary will be at noon and 1 p.m. in the theater.

The film was produced by the BBC, but was banned for showing in Britain. It subsequently won an Academy Award for

best documentary in the United States and has been making the rounds of colleges here.

It illustrates the faculty of Britain's preparation for a nuclear holocaust. The British government initiates evacuation procedures in the wake of a drastic escalation of the war in Vietnam and fighting in Berlin.

People are evacuated to less vulnerable areas in the English countryside and the dwellers resist.

'War Game' Shows In Varsity Theater

Construction material for fallout shelters suddenly sold out.

The war began as hundreds of congregate bombs hit London. The cities are killed or left in ruins wounded and the government breaks down—it just can't cope with the nuclear crisis, looting and murder.

The scenario is just conceivable enough for the United States that the film may say something about the faculty of American precautions against such wars, too.

TRACKSTERS TO COMPLETE

The BYU track team will be facing stiff competition Saturday in its home-ground meet at El Paso. The three 440-yard specialists pictured above are Mark Lee, Gary Tipton and Ralph Mann. Saturday's meet will begin at 1:30



UFOs Are No Threat To U.S.

Paid Political Advertisement

'Red Power' At BYU: Educational

By PATRICIA MANN

The day after registration this spring, a 37-year-old Sioux Indian arrived in Provo to attend BYU. He brought a wife, seven children, 1700, a ranch grade education—and the desire to be educated.

It was Gilbert Frazer's answer to "Red Power," which recently has been making headlines in some sections of the country. Frazer, a son of one of the fellow students Indians are hoping to replace the white bureaucracy with their own members.

"We have evolved ourselves in community action programs, hoping to advance the problem of our people. But we are handicapped professionally and technologically, so we are seeking education."

Crossing Cultural Barriers Frazer dropped out of school in the sixth grade to fight in the Korean War. Since his release from the Army he has lived a "land-to-mouth" existence, working as a laborer to support himself and his growing family. Now he and other Indian students at BYU are reaching across cultural barriers to help their people fulfill their dreams.

Lester B. Whetten, Dean of the General College, which includes the Indian students, pointed out that the Indian is a docile human being, not one quickly turned to violence.

"Some Indians have been involved by other groups in a 'Red Power' movement, but most who are seeking to change their lives are seeking to do it through education," says Dean Whetten, himself a student of Indian culture and friend to the Indian people.

For many Indians, BYU has been the place to get that education.

"I joined the Church four years ago," says Frazer. "But that isn't the reason I came to BYU. We wanted to find a place where I could achieve, without giving up the best education BYU was."

In 1965 when Prof. Whetten became dean of the General College the situation ran across American Indian at BYU was extremely high. Today the drop-out rate is down to about 10 percent.

135—lower than that of non-Indian students. This is believed to be the lowest attrition rate for any school serving American Indians.

The change has come about with the addition of new programs for Indians, and a new approach to Indian education.

Indians are brilliant. "They had to teach us quite a bit," Dean Whetten recalls. "Other people have the notion that Indians aren't too bright, but we've discovered this just isn't true. They're brilliant, but we have to use new tools to pull them out."

Harmon, chairman of the American Indian Education Department, explains that Indian students must be given different consideration in entering the university. "We cannot judge on the basis of ordinary tests because these have such a cultural bias. But if an Indian student has a reasonable academic record in high school and is strongly motivated to attend the University, his admission is given careful consideration."

Once here, Indian students are placed in special classes made up of half Indians and half non-Indians with similar learning problems. The courses are two-year technical or junior college programs. Of course, he is not a regular four-year curriculum.

We have teachers who enjoy working with individual students," Mr. Harmon explains. The program also aims for Indian success through helping teachers in other departments teach these students more effectively.

Indian Not Pandered To. "BYU's 300-year Indian are given every encouragement and all possible help so they can succeed. There are still lots of

barriers to be overcome before U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dean Whetten, himself a former Southwest Indian handworker, says Frazer, who Whetten president, proudly has added a couple of hopeful points out that the Lamante stays to the university he wants finally find their status.

more ground in that even we think."

Indian More Lax. The Indian culture has for generations been generally more lax than the one in which the present Lamante is plunged.

Competition is another problem they must face in entering the first class.

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when he leaves the reservation. Treasures are hard to take—especially the added pressures of being college students.

"For example, it is very difficult for these students to get to early morning classes," Mr. Harmon points out. "They're just not used to that way."

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too proud to ask for a handout." Unfortunately, these students must often do need financial help. According to the dean, most of the students couldn't attend school without some help from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the tribes, or BYU. But they are willing to work for what they get.

"When they need something," Mr. Harmon points out, "they will come in and work for it rather than take a point blank handout."

It is, however, often difficult for the students to find jobs.

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LOST and FOUND SALE

All items kept over 3 months by Lost and Found will be sold April 17, 1970 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. in Room 245 ELWC

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK. APRIL 12-18

Indian Arts, Crafts On Display For All

AS DURING THE past years, Indian students have gone to great lengths to explain their heritage to the rest of their fellow students. Hopefully, an awareness has come about.

Unfortunately, the Lamante students at BYU have, at times, felt the need to explain because they are looked upon as different.

"We are just like anyone else," one Apache girl said after Indian Week this year. "But somehow we are still looked upon as outsiders."

But this is only one of the problems Indians face. Like others at BYU the Indian student has problems of homesickness, studies, dates, too few clothes and not enough money. But he has to cross the cultural barriers to boot.

"Think how hard it would be for the ordinary non-Indian to suddenly be thrust into the Indian culture," a sociologist has pointed out. "There would be adjustments."

At least 50 per cent of BYU's Lamante are from the Church Settlement Program and have left the reservation to live in foster LDS homes for at least some of their schooling years. But there are still cultural problems.

"It's hard to go back and forth from one culture to another," explains one student. "Even though I was on the reservation living in Utah for eight years, it's not easy to give up a life style. The Indian way is to

brought with him in February. "But I have the desire to overcome them. I know I have a job to do and I'm thankful for the opportunity I'm having of learning while working and meeting fellow Indians from all over."

From South Dakota himself, Frazer is especially pleased to be gaining the sense of unity with other Indians. He sees this as a vital to his people's future.

"This spirit of unity and the need to overcome handicaps does not rest alone with Gilbert Frazer. It is a growing mood among the Indians here, though from 27 tribes and seven foreign countries, the Indian students have been able to join together after year after year in putting on one of the most successful events at Brigham Young.

Sponsored by the Tribe of Many Fathers, the Indian organization, "Indian Week" features dance and cultural displays as well as meals and lectures.

Two Lamante Wards Another example of unity—evidence to the 90 per cent of the Indians who are LDS—comes in the two Lamante wards on campus, both the 4th and 9th wards are totally staffed by Lamante. One has a Navajo as bishop; Kenneth Nababe, a BYU chemist who now works for the

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